

causal structure in spin-foams

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[arXiv: 2109.00986](https://arxiv.org/abs/2109.00986)

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PennState

QISS

THE QUANTUM INFORMATION
STRUCTURE OF SPACETIME

take away:

The EPRL-FK spin-foam amplitude is summing over configurations that can describe:

- different possible causal orderings
- local flips of signature convention
- non-causal (conjoined light-cones, acausal structure)

Is causality a fundamental or an emergent property of space-time?

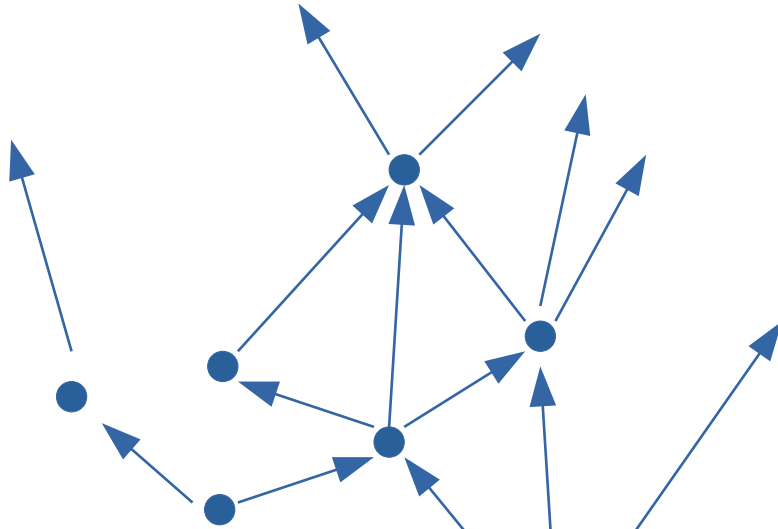
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Causal set theory



Metric = Causal structure + Conformal factor $\Omega(x)$

[Hawking, King, McCarthy (1976) Malament (1977)]



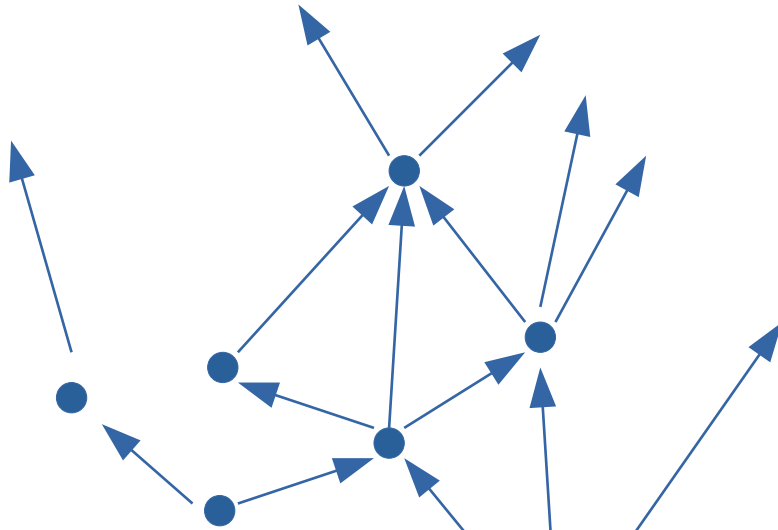
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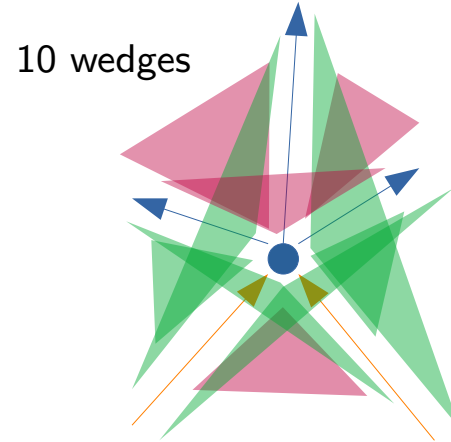
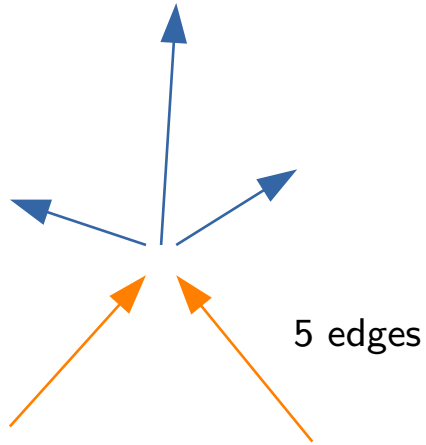
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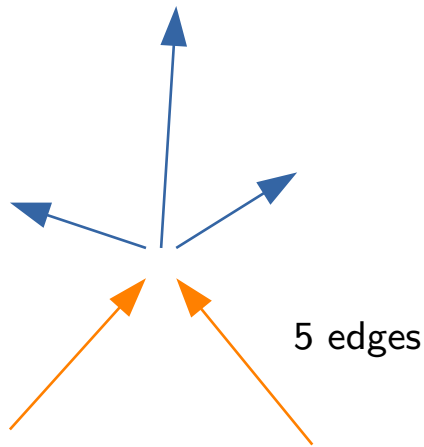
Spinfoams ?

EPRL-FK based on a discretised version of Plebanski action
(2-forms hence 2-surfaces objects)

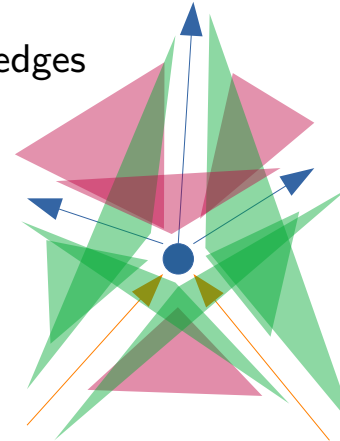




**causality can be locally encoded
on 2-surfaces (wedges)**



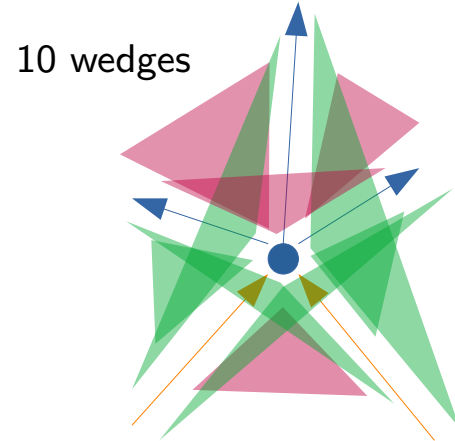
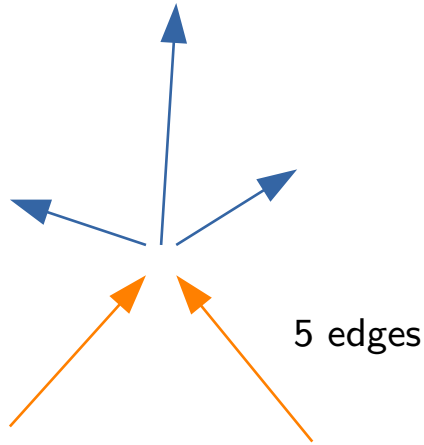
10 wedges



$(\eta, -\eta, -\eta, -\eta)$
signature

wedge orientation $\varepsilon_w = \begin{cases} \eta & \text{co-chronal (time)} \\ -\eta & \text{anti-chronal (space)} \end{cases}$

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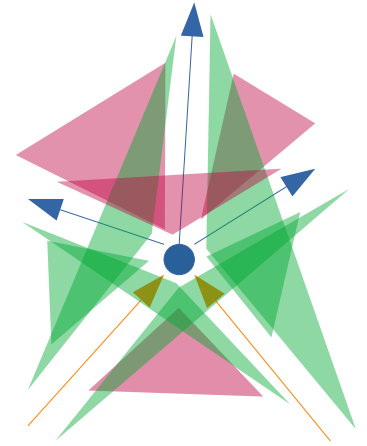
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on 2-surfaces (wedges)

$$\prod_{w \in \text{cycle}} \varepsilon_w = \eta^{\# \text{cycle}}$$

Causal constraint

the wedge orientations form a space with plenty of non-causal configurations



**the equations of motion select
standard light-cone configurations**

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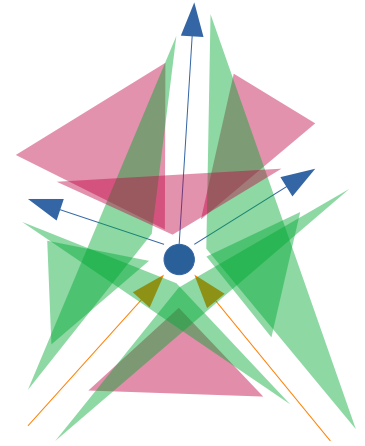
[Barrett 94']

1st order Regge action (lengths + 4D angles)

$$S[l_s, \theta_w, \mu_\sigma] = \sum_{\sigma} \sum_w A_t(l_s) \theta_w + \sum_{\sigma} \mu_\sigma \det \gamma_\sigma$$

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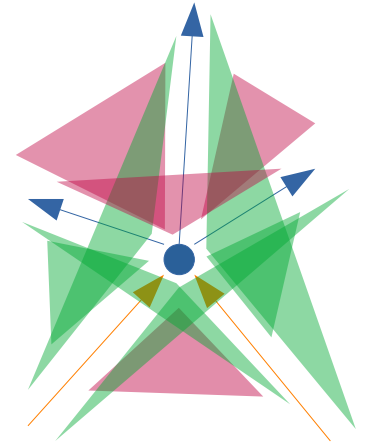
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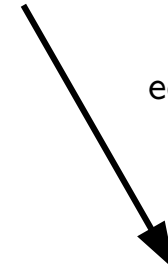
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equations of motion



causal constraint

**the 1st order Regge path-integral
admits causal and non-causal terms**

$$\mathcal{W}_\Delta = \sum_{[\varepsilon_w]} \int [dl_s][dr_w] \prod_{\sigma} \delta(\det \gamma_\sigma) e^{\frac{i}{\hbar} \sum_w A_t \varepsilon_w r_w}$$

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$$\sum_{[\varepsilon_w]} = \sum_{\substack{[\varepsilon_w] \\ \text{causal } \eta=1}} + \sum_{\substack{[\varepsilon_w] \\ \text{causal } \eta=-1}} + \sum_{\substack{[\eta_v] \\ \text{signature} \\ \text{changes}}} \sum_{\substack{[\varepsilon_w] \\ \text{local} \\ \text{light-cones}}} + \sum_{\substack{[\varepsilon_w] \\ \text{non-causal}}}$$

$$\prod_{w \in \text{cycle}} \varepsilon_w = \eta^{\# \text{cycle}}$$

Causal constraint

Wedge amplitude

$$K(h, g) = \sum_{\varepsilon \in \{-1, 1\}} K^\varepsilon(h, g)$$

Spinfoam (EPRL-FK) sums can be decomposed into sums of causal and non-causal terms.

$$K^\varepsilon(h, g) = \sum_j \frac{(2j+1)^4}{\pi^3} \int [d\zeta][dz'][dz''] \langle z' | h^\dagger | z'' \rangle^{2j} \mathcal{B} \Theta(\varepsilon S_\gamma) e^{iS_\gamma}$$

Heaviside step-function

Total amplitude

$$W_c = \sum_{[\varepsilon_w]} W_c^{\varepsilon_w}$$

$$\sum_{[\varepsilon_{t\sigma}]} = \sum_{\substack{[\varepsilon_{t\sigma}] \\ \text{causal } \eta=1}} + \sum_{\substack{[\varepsilon_{t\sigma}] \\ \text{causal } \eta=-1}} + \sum_{\substack{[\eta_\sigma] \\ \text{signature} \\ \text{changes}}} \sum_{\substack{[\varepsilon_{t\sigma}] \\ \text{local} \\ \text{light-cones}}} + \sum_{\substack{[\varepsilon_{t\sigma}] \\ \text{non-causal}}}$$

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You could truncate this sum to keep only the causal terms
(analogue to the Feynman propagator).

Causal spinfoam: propagator of spin-networks (time-evolution)

[Teitelboim 82']

Full EPRL spinfoam: projector on the physical states (Hamiltonian constraint)

[Livine, Oriti 02']

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[Christodoulou, Längvik, Riello, Röken, Rovelli, 13']

Some non-causal terms are divergent.

[Engle, Zipfel 13']

“Proper vertex amplitude”

[Immiri, Gupta, Smolin, Markopoulou, Cortes, Wieland...]

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